LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON PERIODICAL AUG 8 1914

FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

AUGUST 8, 1914

"To feed on hope, to pine with fear and sorrow"

[Courtesy New York Tribune]

Vol. II AUGUST 8, 1914. No. 32

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE:
1420 F STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Domestic $1.00
Foreign $1.50
Single Copies ..... 5 cents

Checks, drafts and postoffice orders should be made payable to The Treasurer of the Congressional Union

Columbian Printing Co., Inc., Washington
35

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Post-Office at Washington, D. C., under the act of March 8, 1879

Notes of the Week

Situation in Congress

AUGUST 1st, which has for weeks been held out to suffragists as the date on which the Rules Committee would consider the allotting of time in the House for the suffrage amendment, came and went without even a meeting of the Committee. A delegation of suffragists which was on hand to look after the interests of this measure was told that the scheduled meeting would not take place until the following Monday, owing to a delay in the return of the Chairman from Texas, where he has been spending the last weeks. A still larger deputation which arrived promptly at the time appointed for the meeting on Monday was informed that no meeting had been called and that no assurance could be given as to when the Committee would meet. Thus the Democratic majority in Congress continues its policy of evasion with regard to the suffrage question.

The House, in the meantime, has been occupied with the consideration of the Conservation Measures and the Senate has been devoting its time to the proposed Federal Trade Commission. Neither of these subjects can possibly be considered comparable in importance to the enfranchisement of women. There is no reason why both should not be set aside for the few days which would be necessary for the final passage of the suffrage amendment which is now on the calendar of both Houses awaiting the final vote.

Petitions to Congress

PETITIONS asking for Federal legislation on the woman suffrage question were presented in the House of Representatives on behalf of their constituents by Representative Greene, of Vermont, on July 20th; by Representative Curry, of California, on July 29th; and by Representative Dixon, of Indiana, on July 31st.

Wisconsin and the Federal Amendment

THE Wisconsin Suffrage School, which has just come to a close, devoted considerable time to the discussion of the relative merits of the two suffrage amendments now before Congress,—the Bristow-Mondell Resolution, which when passed by Congress and ratified by three-fourths of the State Legislatures would enfranchise all women of the country; and the Shafroth-Palmer Resolution, which when passed by Congress and ratified by three-fourths of the State Legislatures would establish a national initiative and referendum on the suffrage question. After frequent and vigorous discussion by a number of speakers, the school in regular session passed a resolution addressed to the National American Woman Suffrage Association asking it to delay action on the Shafroth amendment until the subject had been considered at the next convention.

Charlotte H. Jordan, writing from the Suffrage School, says:

"It seemed to be the universal opinion that should the Shafroth Amendment, with its limited advantages, pass Congress, it would indefinitely delay action on the amendment designed to directly enfranchise women."

New York and Presidential Suffrage

THE Woman's Political Union of New York has announced its intention of asking for Presidential suffrage from the next New York legislature. After the winning of Presidential suffrage by the women of Illinois, the Woman's Political Union instituted an inquiry into the constitutionality of a similar law for the state of New York. An opinion has just been given by Judge Gilbert of Chicago, that under the New York law, the legislature may confer Presidential suffrage as in Illinois. The Woman's Political Union feels that the passage by the legislature of an act giving women Presidential suffrage would have an excellent effect upon the suffrage referendum which will be held in New York in 1915, provided that the proposed constitutional amendment passes the next legislature. New York suffragists state that they have no doubt as to the legislature passing the amendment the second time.

Movement in Uraguay

THE women of Uraguay have presented to the Chamber of Deputies a petition asking for the same political rights now possessed by the men of that country.

Women of Islam

EVIDENCE of the advance in the position of Mohammedan women is furnished by the discussion at the recent Mohammedan Congress held in St. Petersburg. The position of the Mohammedan woman was one of the subjects under discussion by the Congress. Akmud Kuramshin, a member of the first duma, declared that without the education of women it would be impossible to effect progress among Mohammedans. "If certain old mullahs continue to proclaim from the mosque that women have no need of education," he said, "they simply speak from ignorance." He then asserted that every woman over twenty-one should have the vote on questions affecting the community at large. He advocated that both parties entering into a marriage contract should be asked before the ceremony whether they were acting voluntarily. This, he said, would in time put an end to the idea that Mohammedan women were simply chattels. His general position met, apparently, with the approval of the entire congress.

In Ireland

THE city government of Belfast has just passe a resolution in favor of Parliamentary su frage for women. This is the ninth Iris city to take such action.

Progress in France

THE recent suffrage procession organized i Paris has left in its train a much strengt ened suffrage movement and the work now being carried on with a vigor never befor displayed. Five hundred thousand French wome affirmed their will to be citizens during the recen election, and 226 members of the French Chambe of Deputies have gone on record in favor c woman suffrage.

Great Suffrage Fund Raised in Englan

THE Woman's Social and Political Union i England, of which Mrs. Pankhurst i leader, has just held a protest meeting a which £15,000 ($75,000) was raised. Mrs. Mildre Mansel, who presided at the great meeting, sai "This collection that we have taken is our repl to the re-arrest of our leader; our reply to th torture of forcible feeding inflicted in our prisons.'

The British Government and the "Suffragette"

THE efforts of the English Government in at tempting the suppression of the suffrag movement are concentrated at the presen moment on the official organ of the militant move ment, "The Suffragette." An endeavor is being made to prevent wholesale news-agents fron distributing this paper, and in other ways its circulation is being interfered with, in spite o the fact that no interference is offered to "Th Covenanter" and "The Irish Volunteer," papers which advocate a type of militancy in Ireland beside which that of the suffragists pales into in significance.

"No Rent" Strike in England

ONE of the latest developments of the suffrag warfare in England is the organization of "No Rent" strike, by the East Londo Federation of Suffragettes, of which Sylvia Pank hurst is head. It is planned to enroll a thousan members in this movement and then declare "No Rent" strike, in the East End of London. I is thought that if a sufficient number can be in duced to join such a strike it would result in serious crippling of the city's life, and thereb prove effective in aiding to bring the authorities to terms. The East End of London is the sectio of the very poor, so that landlords could no recoup themselves for the non-payment of ren by attacking the property of those in their debt The only course open would be the eviction o their tenants. The eviction of a great number o strikers at one time, it is contended, would em barrass the authorities by throwing hosts of indi viduals upon the poor-houses (known in Englan as work houses), or filling the streets with home less, who would have to be cared for in some way

SUITS COATS BLOUSES
J. M. Gidding & Co.
Fifth Avenue and 46th Street New York
1510 H Street N. W. Washington, D. C.
Paris Cincinnati Duluth, Minn.
MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

A Ridiculous Democrat

WOODROW WILSON will go down to history as a Democratic President who could not see democracy. He is beginning to demonstrate that there may be a measure of truth in the claim so often advanced that the real Southerner is an aristocrat and not a Democrat, and that the South does not produce Presidential timber.

Five hundred women, representing the one million women who through their delegates endorsed the equal suffrage movement by an overwhelming vote at the Chicago Biennial Conference of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, called upon President Wilson at the White House to urge him to support the equal suffrage constitutional amendment.

Showing the pitiful limitations of his prejudices President Wilson again hid behind the skirts of his party, declaring that he was merely its leader and his party had not committed itself to this policy.

Time and again President Wilson has used the lash on his Democratic Congress and compelled it to repudiate the planks of his precious Baltimore platform. As in the case of the Panama Canal tolls the Democratic platform specifically says, "We favor the exemption from tolls of American ships engaged in coastwise trade passing through the Panama Canal." The President never hesitates to over-reach his party platform when he chooses to do so, but forces his Democratic Congress to put through measure after measure that is not mentioned in his platform.

He conveniently forgets at times that the people of the United States did not elect him President of the Democratic Party. To attempt to dodge an issue which is neither Democratic or Republican on such a petty excuse as a party platform is nothing in the world but a clear demonstration of intellectual cowardice.

"As an individual," he tells these patriotic women, "I believe that the best way of settling this thing is that it shall be settled by the State."

As a professional historian, Woodrow Wilson knows well what was agreed upon by the makers of our constitution. He knows perfectly well that the right of citizenship in America has always been a matter of federal and not state enactment; that the states only regulate such minor questions as the physical and mental qualifications of voters and the term of residence required.

The truth of the matter is that the intelligent, patriotic women of America have put Woodrow Wilson into a ridiculous position. They have shown that he is governed by prejudices; that he rests upon the dignity of his office when unable to meet logic; that he is thoroughly inconsistent when it best suits his purpose. Part of the time he's partisan and part of the time he's President. Some of the time he's for his Baltimore platform and some of the time he's against it.

As a consistent defender of state's rights and the minority he ought not to act as President to the eight states that declared at the polls that they did not want him.

If there is anything that is fundamental to democracy it is the question of suffrage; and suffrage is a question which President Wilson has not the intellectual courage to debate. If he expresses his party, then the Democratic party is most hopelessly undemocratic.—**Wisconsin State Journal, July 2.**

Close at Hand

THE control of the House of Representatives to be elected this Fall may be determined by the votes of women. The next Presidential election may be determined by the votes of women. It is within the bounds of possibility, though not of probability, that the suffrage States will have more than a majority of the next Electoral College. Harrison was elected by 85 majority, Cleveland by 37, Garfield by 59; the suffrage States already have 82 votes. This total may be increased to 149 by the elections this Fall.

But even with the present electoral vote of 82 the suffrage States can decide a Presidency. What is of more immediate practical effect, they can decide the control of the House of Representatives. In this lies the explanation of the way in which politicians are falling over each other to indorse votes for women. Speaker Clark and Secretary Bryan are the latest converts. The question comes up this year in their respective States, Missouri and Nebraska. As fast as it comes up in other States we may expect to see the leaders rush into line and drag their followers after them.

We venture the prediction that the platforms of both the great parties in 1916 will contain planks advocating woman suffrage, and that at least one of them will advocate it by national Constitutional amendment. It will be for them a question of hard practical politics. They will do it because they dare not do otherwise.

This year the question comes up in seven States: Ohio, with 24 electoral votes; Missouri, with 18; Montana, with 4; Nebraska, with 8; Nevada, with 3; North Dakota and South Dakota, with 5 each. If all these States vote affirmatively, the 82 votes will be increased to 149. In five other States the proposition has passed one Legislature, and if passed by another must be submitted to the voters: New York, with 45 votes; Pennsylvania, with 38; Massachusetts, with 18; New Jersey, with 14, and Iowa, with 13. If these States vote in favor of suffrage 277 votes will be cast by suffrage States in 1916, and it takes only 265 to elect.

It is not, of course, at all probable that all these States will vote for suffrage, but that some of them will is hardly to be questioned. Even without them the situation has become a threatening one to politicians. The running to cover of Messrs. Clark and Bryan and lesser men is the first patter of the deluge. With the committal of both parties to suffrage in the next campaign the country will be face to face with the problem of the doubling of the electorate. The opponents of woman suffrage have been regarding the menace with tolerant laziness as one of the future. It is one of today; woman suffrage, nation-wide, is actually upon us.—**N. Y. Times, July 26.**

Treasurer's Note

ONE of the members of the Congressional Union who is unable because of blindness to take any active part in the work has this week sent two dollars toward the summer campaign fund. She writes that but for her blindness she would give personal service as well. Since this is impossible, she is helping in the only way open to her.

The summer work is now in full swing. We ask everyone else who is not taking a personal part in it to send $2.00 toward the travelling expenses, rent of halls, cost of literature, and other necessary expenses involved in the campaign.

Contributions Toward $50,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

(Fund opened December 7, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.)

List of Contributions from July 22d to July 27th, 1914

Hon. William Riddle, Mayor of Atlantic City	$ 5.00
Mrs. M. Rosenbaum	2.50
Mrs. Dorothy Earle (collected)	43.87
Mr. and Mrs. Shippen Lewis	25.00
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis	25.00
Miss Anna Constable	25.00
Mrs. Charles W. Bell	5.00
Mr. Benton Mackaye	10.00
Mrs. Elarkey Fairbrother	2.00
Mrs. Robert Baker	5.00
Mr. R. Wallace Peckham	1.00
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont	100.00
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont (collected)	200.00
Mrs. Frances Ackermann	10.00
Mrs. Marsden J. Perry	100.00
Mrs. Alfred J. Miller	10.00
Mr. Staab	1.00
Mrs. E. D. Draper	1.00
Miss Ruth Astor Noyes (collected)	3.00
Miss Emma Burke (collected)	.50
Mrs. Henry C. Davis	.50
Mrs. John F. Thomas	1.00
Miss Charlotte Quigley	.50
Mrs. Eli Garrett	2.00
Miss Elizabeth Jackson	5.50
Mr. Frank W. Farrell	1.03
Mrs. Francis I. Dupont	12.00
Mr. Fred Samworth	.25
Mrs. James P. Winchester	1.10
Miss Frances Springer	.10
Miss Bertha Armstrong	.10
Mrs. Elmer Mitchell	1.00
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles	1.50
Miss Mary Conkle	1.01
Delaware Equal Suffrage Association	10.00
Miss Mary R. DeVou	1.00
Collections	17.46
Membership Fees	54.00
Sale of Tickets	33.00
Total	$ 717.92
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	37,559.09
Total to July 30th, 1914	$38,277.01

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MISS ALICE PAUL, N. J., Chairman
MISS LUCY BURNS, N. Y., Vice-Chairman
MRS. DONALD HOOKER, Md., Chairman of Finance
MRS. MARY BEARD, N. Y.
MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT, N. Y.
MRS. CRYSTAL EASTMAN BENEDICT, N. Y.
MRS. GILSON GARDNER, D. C.
MISS ELSIE HILL, Conn.
MRS. WM. KENT, Cal.
MRS. LAWRENCE LEWIS, JR., Pa.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS—1420 F STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COLORS—PURPLE, WHITE AND GOLD

Senate Resolution 130, and House Resolution 1

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.
"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:
In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.
In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:
In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demanded immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.
Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914. Debated almost continuously from March 2d to March 19th.

Voted Upon:
In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:
In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:
In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:
In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: On Calendar of House.

"The Policy of the Democratic Party"

THE Rules Committee has in its keeping the policy of the Democratic Party in Congress." So declared acting Chairman Pou, to the suffrage delegation that waited upon him this week. That this is the case, we have insisted again and again, and have repeatedly urged the Rules Committee to beware by their actions of making a bad record for their Party on the suffrage question. The failure of the Rules Committee to keep its long scheduled appointment for a meeting the beginning of August, and the continued refusal of the chairman to call a meeting to consider the suffrage amendment, constitute one more incident in the long policy of delay, evasion and opposition which the Democratic majority in Congress has displayed toward the suffrage amendment. The Rules Committee is making for its party a record which it will be impossible to explain away at election time.

Making a Suffrage Reputation

WHILE the Democratic majority in Congress still continues its course of refusing aid to the suffrage movement, its members are beginning to emphasize all incidents which can possibly be interpreted as enhancing the Party's suffrage record. The Congressmen from suffrage states in particular are developing an interest in the acquiring by the Democratic Party of a reputation for virtue with regard to the suffrage question.

In the House of Representatives on July 30th, Mr. Raker of California, a Democrat, asked consent to print in the Congressional Record the remarks of Mr. Bryan upon the right of women to vote. Mr. Mann, leader of the Republican Party in the House, at once called attention to the discrepancy between the actions of the Democratic majority and the sentiments which they wished to have published for use, presumably, as a political campaign document. Mr. Mann inquired: "I would like to ask the gentleman whether it would be agreeable to him to insert in connection with the statement of the Secretary of State the resolution or action of the Democratic caucus in this House, which the gentleman of course is familiar with? * * * The gentleman from California wants to have circulated for political purposes in his State, the statement of the Secretary of State, which might lead people in California to think that the Democratic Party in the House was in favor of woman suffrage. Does not the gentleman think that in fairness to his constituents he ought to insert in connection with his speech the record of the Democratic caucus declining to favor woman suffrage and declaring that it was not a national issue?" Mr. Raker replied that the question of the action of the Democratic caucus would "be taken up as a separate matter."

It is an encouraging sign of the times to find that the political leaders are coming to have an appreciation of the importance of the women's vote in national elections. We must point out to them that it is action that counts, however, and that it is the actual record of the Party in Congress and not the printing of friendly speeches which will determine the attitude of women toward their Party this November.

The Hope of the Federal Amendment

THE approaching Congressional elections bring vividly to mind the power which women now possess in the national political field. One-fifth of the Senate, one-seventh of the House and one-sixth of the Electoral vote now come from suffrage states—including Illinois as a suffrage state. If suffrage wins in the seven states where the question will be voted upon at a referendum this November, it will mean that more than one-third of the Senate, almost one-third of the House and almost one-third of the electoral vote will come from suffrage states; and if it carries in the three states where it will be submitted to the voters at a referendum in 1915, provided that it passes one more legislature in each of these states, it will mean that almost one-half of the Senate, almost one-half of the House and almost one-half of the electoral vote will come from suffrage states. With the immense political power conferred by the presence of nearly four million women voters and with the possibility, according to the present campaign outlook, of almost one-half of the electoral vote for the next President coming from suffrage states, it would seem that the suffrage movement has reached a position of political power which will enable it very quickly to obtain the passage of a federal amendment through Congress.

From the inception of the suffrage agitation in 1848, until the present time, the line of least resistance in suffrage work has seemed to be in the amending of the individual state constitutions. The presence of women voters has changed this situation, however, and brought close at hand the day when the slow and costly process of winning the vote state by state can be shortened by the direct cut of Federal action. The problem in the suffrage movement at the present moment is the strategical one of utilizing the nearly four million votes which women now possess to win the franchise for all women.

MADE WITH PURE, RICH, PASTEURIZED CREAM

"Perfect" Ice Cream.

HOME ICE CREAM CO.

TWELFTH AND V STREETS N. W.

North 4336———Phones———North 4337

WATCHING THE RULES COMMITTEE

Committee Again Fails to Meet

SATURDAY, August 1st, a deputation from the Congressional Union called upon Mr. Pou, acting chairman of the Rules Committee. The deputation consisted of Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Miss Lucy Burns, members of the committee of the Congressional Union, and Miss Maude F. Clark, of Illinois.

Miss Burns said, "Mr. Pou, today is the first of August. You told us when a committee of our organization called upon you in July, that the Democratic members of the committee had a 'gentleman's agreement' not to hold a meeting until August first. Now that the day has come, we would be glad to know when a meeting of your committee will be held to consider House Resolution 514, allotting time for the consideration of the suffrage amendment in the House."

Mr. Pou informed the delegation that Mr. Henry, chairman of the Rules Committee, would return to Washington on Monday, August 3rd, and that a meeting of the committee would be called for that day. In response to the questions of the delegation Mr. Pou said he could not state whether he would himself bring up House resolution 514 at this meeting, nor whether he would vote in favor of it. "I make it a rule," said Mr. Pou, "not to make any promises in advance of a political action." He could not state whether he thought it a fair thing that woman suffrage be given a vote in the House. "The

Rules Committee," said Mr. Pou, "has in its keeping the policy of the Democratic party in Congress. I do not wish to be discourteous, but I can make no statement whatever." "We know we can rely on your personal courtesy," said Miss Clarke, "but what we are asking for is fair treatment at the hands of the Democratic party as a whole."

The following Monday a second delegation from the Congressional Union went to attend the promised meeting at the office of the chairman, Mr. Henry. Miss Alice Paul, who led the deputation, was accompanied by Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Miss Lucy Burns, Dr. Clara S. Ludlow, Miss Edythe Hanzsche, and Miss Maude F. Clarke. Mr. Henry informed these women that no meeting of the committee had been called for that day. He did not know when it would be called, nor what measures it would consider. "I have just come back from Texas," said Mr. Henry, "and I have not had time to communicate with the other members of the committee or get in touch with the events of the last month. I would suggest that you call again within a few days." The deputation not at all enlightened, took its departure.

It will be remembered that House Resolution No. 514 has been before the Rules committee ever since May thirteenth.

The Personnel of the Committee

Mr. Henry, who is chairman of the Rules Committee, is a representative of the State of Texas. He is a lawyer by profession, and in the course of his political career has served as mayor of Texarkana, assistant attorney general for Texas, and representative in Congress through eight successive legislatures. In former years Mr. Henry was rather radical in his views and his name was usually associated with legislation of a progressive character; but recently he has become more and more conservative.

Personally, Mr. Henry is not opposed to the principle of woman suffrage. When the proposal to create a standing committee on woman suffrage in the House of Representatives was before the Rules Committee, Mr. Henry supported the proposal at a caucus meeting of the Democratic members of the Committee. The proposal was lost at this meeting, however, by four against three Democratic votes, and at a subsequent meeting of the full committee, Mr. Henry absented himself, causing the defeat of the resolution by a tie vote of four to four.

Mr. Henry is a very tall man, with a vague and kindly manner. His powers of evasion have been developed to a high point. All his Democratic colleagues on the Rules Committee except two are representatives of Southern States.

Mr. Pou, the ranking member of the committee, is a North Carolinian. He is also a lawyer; and was serving as solicitor of the fourth judicial district of North Carolina when elected to the 57th Congress. He has served every successive Congress since then.

Mr. Pou looks like a student; he is tall, dark

Mr. Hardwick of Georgia

and pale, and wears a rather melancholy expression. Mr. Pou has expressed himself as being strongly in favor of woman suffrage, and of the national amendment enfranchising women. He voted for the resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House, at the meeting of the Democratic members of the Rules Committee; but he reversed his vote after a majority of the Democrats had declared against the proposal. Mr. Pou "regretted" this unfavorable vote but thought the decision of a Democratic majority binding on his personal action. Mr. Pou would probably describe himself as a Democrat first and suffragist afterwards. Blocking suffrage bills is a painful duty to him; but it is a duty in which he is now letter perfect. He is unfailingly courteous to the ladies.

SUITS
COATS
BLOUSES

J. M. Gidding & Co.
Fifth Avenue and 46th Street New York
1510 H Street N. W. Washington, D. C.
Paris Cincinnati Duluth, Minn.

MILLINERY
GOWNS
WRAPS

Mr. Thomas William Hardwick, of Georgia, as a man and legislator is quite a different type. Mr. Hardwick is little and dark, and very quick and eager. Personally he has not decided as yet to give women the vote. He is still inquiring "what they have done." The thought of a Federal amendment enfranchising women makes him bound from his chair. For some reason or other the woman question is identical in Mr. Hardwick's mind with the negro question. From his arguments we would gather that every woman in

the South was a negro. In debate he is short and snappy. Mr. Hardwick served two terms in the Georgia legislature before coming to the House, and is now campaigning for a Senatorship.

Mr. Finis J. Garrett is a lawyer from Dresden, Tennessee. He is an earnest and conscientious anti-suffragist. His chief point in debating against the Federal amendment enfranchising women is that he does not attempt to support a Federal amendment to deprive the women in the suffrage states from the right to vote conferred upon them by their state, and they should therefore not seek to force the vote on the helpless women of Tennessee.

Mr. Martin D. Foster, of Illinois, is a physician, and served for several years on the Board of the United States Examining Surgeons. He is a stout gentleman with a keen sense of humor. Dr. Foster voted for the suffrage committee resolution at a meeting of the Democratic members of the Rules Committee, and did not change his vote in the full meeting of the committee.

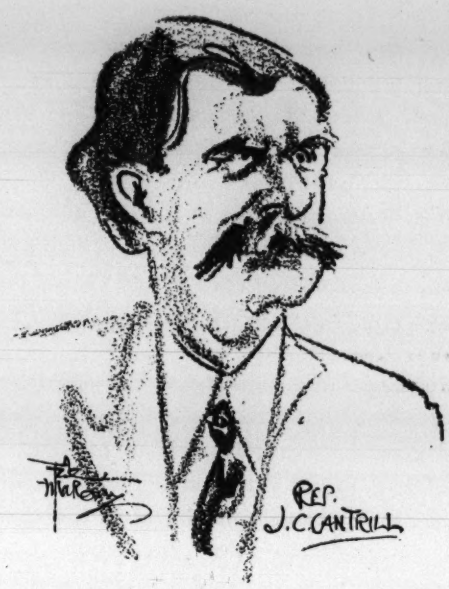
Dr. Foster now states positively that he is opposed to voting on the suffrage amendment in Congress this session for the reason that it is time for Congress to dissolve, and nothing will persuade him to propose any new legislation which might detain Congress one day or portion of a day longer. In spite of this conviction, however, he recently proposed a rule allotting time for the consideration this session of bills providing for the leasing of coal lands in Alaska, for the mining of radium, for the development of water power on public lands and for a commission to codify and suggest amendments to the general mining laws. This rule was favorably reported out of the Rules Committee; it is expected that a discussion of these measures will keep the House in session for at least three weeks in August. But Dr. Foster is just as determined as ever that Congress be no further delayed by the necessity of casting a vote on the suffrage amendment.

James C. Cantrill, of Kentucky, has been actively engaged for many years in the work of organizing the tobacco growers of Kentucky. He is President of a society for the co-operation of farmers. Other states, Mr. Cantrill thinks, may enfranchise their women, if they will, but women cannot be enfranchised in Kentucky. It will put the Republicans in power and plunge the state into ruin.

Mr. Henry M. Goldfogle, of New York, represents one of the constituencies in lower New York, between the East River and Pitt Street. He has been one of the judges of the Municipal Court of New York and belongs to the regular New York Democratic machine. He is opposed to woman suffrage.

There are three Republican members and one Progressive, to seven Democratic members of the Rules Committee. It is this preponderance of the members of the majority party which secures the Democratic control of the committee's decisions.

One of the Republican members, Mr. Philip P Campbell, represents a suffrage state, Kansas Mr. Campbell is a consistent supporter of woman suffrage and never fails to give all possible help to suffrage measures whenever he has an opportunity to do so. It was Mr. Campbell who pro



posed the suffrage committee resolution in the Rules Committee and secured a vote upon it. In his political affiliations, Mr. Campbell belongs to the conservative group of Republicans. In appearance he reminds one of an old family portrait; one thinks of him as riding in leisurely fashion through large agricultural estates.

Mr. Irvine L. Lenroot comes from Wisconsin He is attached to the group of politicians led by Senator LaFollette, a man to whom Mr. Lenroot adheres personally and politically. Mr. Lenroot has a well earned reputation as a progressive Republican and a hard working legislator. He believes firmly that woman suffrage is a most just principle, and has consistently supported suffrage proposals in the House.

Mr. Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., of New York, has been ill at home since the beginning of the 63rd Congress, and has not been able to contribute to the deliberations of the Rules Committee.

The only Progressive member of the Committee is Mr. M. Clyde Kelly, of Pennsylvania. Mr Kelly is young and earnest, with the light of untarnished ideals in his eyes. He has been of immense assistance to advocates of woman suffrage in Washington ever since they began to agitate for the suffrage amendment in Congress.

CONFERENCE OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

THE first meeting of the newly formed Advisory Council of the Congressional Union will take place at Newport on the 29th and 30th of August. At this time there will be a two days' conference of the Executive Committee, Advisory Council and invited guests of the Union. The Executive Committee will lay before the Council its work during the past months and its tentative plans for the future. Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Union, will present the report of the Union's activities, and Miss Joy L. Webster, Treasurer of the Union, will give the financial report and submit a proposed budget for the future work.

The principal purpose of the conference is to formulate plans for participation in the Congressional election campaign this Autumn. If the suffrage amendment is not passed during the present session, the Union proposes to attempt the defeat of certain members of Congress. If such a campaign can be carried through successfully it will demonstrate in unmistakable terms to Congress that the suffrage question is one which can no longer be trifled with. This is the first time that suffragists have ever essayed to enter a national political election. The step is a highly significant one and it is of the utmost importance that plans for the campaign be laid and carried through with all possible care. The importance of the project to be considered by the conference will make the meeting one of unusual moment.

The main business sessions of the conference will be from three to five on Saturday and Sunday and will be held at Marble House, the summer home of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, a member of the Executive Committee of the Union. Mrs Belmont has invited the members of the conference to be her guests at tea at five o'clock on Sunday afternoon, following the business session

Two new members who have this week joined the Advisory Council and who, it is hoped, will be present at the conference, are Mrs. William Prendergast, wife of the Comptroller of New York City, and Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, known from one end of the country to the other for her remarkable work in the Police Department of San Francisco.

Local arrangements for the conference are in the hands of Miss Doris Stevens, the Congressional Union Organizer at Newport; and anyone interested should correspond with her at 128 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I. Complete details of the program of the conference will be announced in next week's Suffragist.

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

Delaware

OUR activities this week have centered in Wilmington. We held a wonderful street meeting on Tuesday night from Mrs. Wm. Hilles' car which was very gay with purple, gold and white. Mrs. George Morgan came down from Philadelphia to speak. I presided, and Mrs. Hilles made a most interesting speech. Our crowd was very large, interested and friendly. We have held two other street meetings this week which were equally successful. Every afternoon we go out on the street with Suffragists to sell, and are disposing of about a hundred copies a week in this way.

On Monday evening Miss Elsie Hill and I held a most successful street meeting, selling twenty-four copies of the Suffragist and raising over eight dollars in a collection specifically to pay for a new letter file that had cost the Headquarters nine dollars. Four pledges of a dollar apiece were made to Miss Hill. One man stepped up to the speaker's box with four quarters and said "I came by just in time."

Tuesday morning Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles' car decorated in purple, white and gold, and laden with bags of hand-bills for the R. F. D. boxes and copies of the Suffragist to be sold at the out-door meetings, started for a two-days' flying trip through the little State. Mrs. Hilles and Miss Hill were the campaigners. The first stop was in Newark, Delaware, where the authorities of the Delaware State College Summer School for teachers had already granted morning assembly time to the Congressional Union for a presentation of "Equal Suffrage." Mrs. Hilles, who is so well known in Delaware, received hearty applause at the close of her ten minute talk.

At seven in the evening the first street meeting ever held in the State Capitol was opened in front of the Post Office by Miss Hill, speaking on the national situation. Mrs. Hilles followed with her maiden open air speech and received applause from the large crowd that had gathered. Collection and sales amounting to $3 closed the meeting, and the purple, white and gold car flew off to Camden and Wyoming, small centers a few miles distant. Meetings were held at both towns and Mrs. Annie F. Slaughter, of Dover, who had entertained Mrs. Hilles and Miss Hill at dinner, accompanied them and assisted at the three meetings. Mr. and Mrs. James Hughes, of Dover, were the hosts for the night. Mrs. Hughes, who came to Washington for the club women's deputation, guided the campaigners in the afternoon to a shore colony called Kit's Hammock, where the porch and shade of a vacant cottage served as auditorium for a beach meeting.

On Wednesday the run to Milford was broken by excellent meetings in Frederica and Harrington. Reaching Felton in the early afternoon the leading merchant refused the suffragists the privilege of his curb-stone, and consequently a much larger meeting resulted when the car was backed down the street a short distance. From Felton the car ran straight up the State to New Castle and Wilmington.

Mary A. Conkle,
Congressional Union Organizer.

Nevada

I HAVE spent the past week in Elko in charge of temporary suffrage headquarters established there. With the help of Elko suffragists, the town has been canvassed to determine the feeling of the people in regard to equal suffrage. Several large open air meetings have been held at which the crowds plainly indicated that they favored votes for women. Judge E. J. L. Taber presided at one meeting at which Miss Martin and I were the speakers. On Tuesday night we addressed a large meeting in front of the post-office in Deeth, and on Wednesday night, another large crowd attended a meeting in Carlin.

We start at once on a campaign trip through remote districts of Elko County. The sentiment of the remote country districts is strong for suffrage. The work we are now doing among the miners and farmers of these outlying districts is indispensable for success.

Mabel Vernon,
Congressional Union Organizer.

Catskill Mountains

MRS. JOHN JAY WHITE and Miss Ruth Noyes organized an open-air meeting at Onteora Park in the Catskills, August 6th, at which Mrs. Raymond Brown, of New York, and Miss Lucy Burns, were the principal speakers.

Miss Noyes writes that they are planning a series of suffrage demonstrations during the Fairs in the nearby counties of Tannersville, Ellersville and Cairo. "I shall certainly be well informed on County Fairs after this summer's experience," says Miss Noyes. And we add that the villagers in these communities will certainly be well posted on woman suffrage and the national amendment with these women doing such energetic work.

VOTES FOR WOMEN A SUCCESS
A woman suffrage amendment of the U. S. Constitution is now before Congress
DEMAND AN AMENDMENT
U.S. CONSTITUTION
ENFRANCHISING

Delaware Headquarters of the Congressional Union

305 Delaware Ave., Wilmington

(Left to right) Miss Mary DeVou, Corresponding Secretary Delaware Suffrage Association; Mrs. Martha Cranston, President Delaware Suffrage Association; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Member Advisory Council of Congressional Union; Mrs. Alice Steinlein, Auditor Delaware Suffrage Association; Miss Mary Conkle, Congressional Union Organizer

DRINK AND ENJOY
KENNY'S
TEAS and COFFEES
C. D. KENNY CO.
STORES EVERYWHERE

Telephone Main 673
Lanman Engraving Co.
HALF TONES, ZINC ETCHINGS
PROCESS ENGRAVERS
POST BUILDING Washington, D. C.

M. G. Copeland Company
AWNINGS — FLAGS — TENTS
Window Shades Camp Fixtures
409 ELEVENTH STREET N. W.

Newport

WE have just come in from a wonderful street meeting, enthusiasm ran high, a regular old-time revival spirit, with shouts of "amen," "Sure an' that's right," "Give it to em," etc., etc. Mr. R. Wallace Peckham wanted to "answer the local antis." We advertised it to that effect in the press, and some of the antis who take themselves seriously really came and heckled. I answered all questions and made a Federal amendment speech. The appeal for nickels brought $5.17.

Tomorrow morning I go to Providence to speak at the People's Forum.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Congressional Union Headquarters, 128 Bellevue Avenue. She spoke of the enormous growth of sentiment in favor of woman suffrage in the state of New York and of the certainty of speedy victory not only in her own State but throughout the entire country. Tea was served after the meeting during which time many new members were secured.

Sunday afternoon I addressed a large open air meeting at Slater Park under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage Party of R. I.

Miss Elizabeth Geary has just arrived from Washington to assist in the work here during August. Our efforts are now concentrated on preparations for the Advisory Council Conference the last of August.

Doris Stevens,
Congressional Union Organizer.

Atlantic City

OUR headquarters in the Exposition Building continue to be a great success, daily attracting crowds of interested listeners. Every morning we have lectures from ten till one o'clock. In this part of the work, Mrs. Ruth Ashley-Hirshfield, of New York, has been the greatest aid. Having just returned from France and England, she has many interesting things to tell.

The Boardwalk talks are more and more popular. The hotels are becoming interested also. We have had several requests to speak to the guests in the parlors after dinner.

We are having a bi-weekly suffrage column in one of the daily papers here—something that promises to be very interesting.

This last week we formed a "Junior League" of the high school girls. They are acting as an auxiliary committee, selling Suffragists and helping at headquarters.

This is certainly a wonderful field for national work. The seeds sown here will bear fruit all over the country. Especially are we aiding Pennsylvania in her work. Fully seven out of every ten people we talk with are from that State.

I only wish I had seven throats and sets of vocal chords that I might speak seven times as often. I am daily more and more convinced of the value of Atlantic City for the spreading abroad of suffrage thought and fact.

Mary A. D. Brennan,
Congressional Union Organizer.

New Members

AMONG the new members who have joined the Congressional Union are Mrs. Albert S. Osborn, wife of the well-known handwriting expert; Mrs. J. J. Brown, of Colorado, who has been frequently mentioned as a possible candidate for the United States Congress; Miss Edith Brownell, Editor of the Woman's Section of the New York Press; Miss Marie Strycker, a well-known settlement worker in Philadelphia; Mrs. Laura Lloyd Huelings, vice-president of the Moorestown, N. J., Suffrage League; and Mrs. Walter Frear, wife of the former Governor of Hawaii.

The object of the Union is to obtain an amendment to the National Constitution enfranchising women. It is the only organization formed with this exclusive purpose. As the College Suffrage Leagues work mainly among college women; as the various Working Women's Suffrage Leagues confine their activities to the laboring part of the community; as the State Associations direct their attention primarily to securing an amendment to their various State constitutions; so the Congressional Union is occupied with the work for the National Amendment, giving its strength only incidentally to any other part of the Suffrage movement.

The Union is open to all women who, believing that suffrage is fundamental to all democratic reform, consider suffrage the main issue in the field of national politics.

There is an entrance fee of twenty-five cents. There are no further dues, as it is known that every member will contribute to the limit of her ability.

If you believe in the purpose and methods of the Union, will you not secure a signature to the attached membership card and send it, with the 25 cents entrance fee, to the National Headquarters, 1420 F Street, Washington, D. C.?

Date.....

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Philadelphia

THE Philadelphia Congressional Union held a meeting last Wednesday in a church, in a section of the city where suffrage is an entirely new thing. The pastor presided. My subject was "What the Factory Worker Needs." We had a good sized audience, about half being men. After telling how the ballot would benefit the factory workers both men and women, I explained the Federal Amendment at length, and found my audience favorable and enthusiastic. The pastor expressed a hope that other churches would follow his example in having these meetings in their churches. He said they owed it to the women because the majority of their congregations were women.

We held a noon-day meeting in one of the factories and found the girls all good suffragists. They had had a number of talks on suffrage there before, so we spoke to them on the Federal Amendment entirely. They were very responsive and intelligent. On Friday evening we had a meeting in the Kensington Mill District.

Quite a number of girls who work in the factories have given up one evening a week to helping us by selling papers at our meetings. This means a great deal to girls who are tired out when they get home at night after a hot tiresome day in the factory. We have succeeded in getting one of them to give a five-minute speech, and have hopes of developing her into a good speaker.

Anna McCue,
Congressional Union Organizer.

Subscribers to the Suffragist

A large number of Congressmen have been presented with yearly subscriptions to "The Suffragist" by women from their own States. It would be a decided help in securing the passage of the Federal Amendment if every member of Congress were presented with this paper each week so that he would be kept informed of the constant and serious interest which is felt in the passage of this amendment in all parts of the country. Will you not send us a subscription for one of your Congressmen? We will enter the subscription for one of the members who is not now receiving the paper, and send you word to whom it has been sent.

Members who Have Secured New Subscribers

July 25th to July 31st

Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke	2
Mrs. C. S. Miller	1
Miss Marion May	1
Miss Anne McCue	1
Mrs. Eugene Shippen	1
Mrs. J. F. Thomas	1
Miss Doris Stevens	2
Mrs. S. B. Mercier	1
	10
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	103
Total to July 31st	113

NEW TYPE *for* WOMEN

We print from the newest and best patent type faces—our equipment is modern—our location central—Phone Main 4250

"We Grow 'Cause We Know"

Columbian Printing Co., Inc., 815 Fourteenth St.

Special Dry Cleaning at Short Notice **TELEPHONE 1139**

WACKER

LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR

Altering and Repairing. Liveries and Chauffeurs' Suits Made Over

109 Bellevue Avenue **Newport, R. I.**

S. Kann, Sons & Co.
8TH & PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Crepe Underwear

the only kind for traveling purposes; easily washed out; no ironing necessary; quickly dried; ready for use again.

CREPE GOWNS, blue, pink, or white; also stripes or figured effects; trimmed with lace; scalloped edges, or embroidery. Special..... **$1.00**

DAINTY CREPE PAJAMAS, these dainty affairs are in full length; white with blue or pink stripe; trimmed with folds of mull to match stripe; finished with ribbon bows. Special..... **$1.00**

CREPE CORSET COVERS, trimmed with laces or embroidery insertion. Special..... **50c**

CREPE DRAWERS, made with ruffles trimmed with cotton or torchon lace. Special..... **50c**